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XIII  
EXPEDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF  
SCIENCES TO THE GULF OF CALI-  
FORNIA IN 1921<sup>1</sup>

THE CHRYSOMELIDÆ (COLEOPTERA)<sup>2</sup>

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In the following pages are listed the Chrysomelidæ taken by the 1921 Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences to the islands of the Gulf of California. The lot sent me for determination by Mr. E. P. Van Duzee of the Academy comprises some 43 species, of which 9 are described as new. One or two others are very likely undescribed, but lack of sufficient material, or the difficulty of recognizing the already described Mexican species prevents doing more at this time than to refer these to their proper genera. With a single exception, the species all belong to known genera, and a large majority have been previously recorded from the Sonoran fauna of our southwestern border States, or from the Lower California Peninsula. With but very few exceptions the specimens were all collected by Mr. Van Duzee himself, the few remaining having been taken by his assistant, Mr. J. C. Chamberlin.

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<sup>1</sup> A map showing all the islands, etc., visited may be found in the General Report of this Expedition by Joseph R. Slevin, Vol. XII, No. 6, pp. 55-72, of these Proceedings. Copies can be supplied at nominal cost.

<sup>2</sup> This paper is No. 37 of the Gulf Expedition series.

April 27, 1927

### 1. *Megalostomis pyropyga* Lacordaire

San Pedro Bay, Sonora, July 7, three examples. This large and showy insect is a common Mexican species, and is not rare along our southern boundary in Arizona.

### 2. *Coscinoptera mucorea* Le Conte

A considerable series of conspicuously uniformly white pubescent specimens from numerous localities, are separable into two unequal lots; one (the greater number), having a humeral red spot, the other (3 examples only) without trace of such spot. The specimens with red humeral spot are undoubtedly the species which Horn in his Baja California paper identified as *mucorea* Lac. A fair proportion of the specimens are typical *mucorea* with entirely black legs; others have the tibiae feebly reddish varying to clear red; the sculpture also varies independently of the color of the legs from that of typical *mucorea* to the denser coarser punctuation, which with the red tibiae is typical of *schaefferi* (*tibialis* Schf.). There can hardly be a doubt that the series with red humeri represents but a single species, and the inference is strong that *schaefferi* possesses no more than varietal standing.

The nearly typical *mucorea* are from the following localities: Puerto Refugio, Angel de la Guarda Island, May 1; and Pond Island Bay, same island, July 1.

Nearly typical *schaefferi*, San José Island, May 29; Tiburon Island, July 3.

Various intermediates—Tortuga Island, May 11; Coronados Island, May 18; San Francisco Island, May 30; San Marcos Island, June 17.

### 3. *Coscinoptera inornata* Fall, new species

The three examples without red humeral spot, mentioned above, may perhaps also belong with the preceding species, but for the present I prefer to separate them under the above name. They have the same robust form as *mucorea*, and aside from the lack of the humeral spot show no tangible differences, unless we except the elytral punctuation, which is considerably coarser than in typical *mucorea*, and is about

as in *schaefferi*. The surface lustre is evidently, though not strongly, aeneous and the legs are entirely black. Length 4.6-5.5 mm; width 2.25-2.75 mm.

*Type:* No. 2426, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee May 23, 1921, at **Marquer Bay, Carmen Island**. Paratypes, San Estaban Island, April 19; Puerto Ballandra, Carmen Island, May 21.

#### 4. *Coscinoptera æneipennis* Le Conte

Tiburon Island (Willard's Point Bay), July 3, a single specimen. This striking species occurs along our southern border from California to western Texas, and in the adjacent parts of Mexico.

#### 5. *Euryscopa alicula* Fall, new species

Elongate, subcylindrical, black, shining; head, thorax, body beneath and legs densely ashy white pubescent, concealing the surface except along the middle of the pronotum, where the sculpture is partially revealed; elytra each with a broad reddish yellow stripe extending from the base to about the apical third, involving externally the humeral umbo and subhumeral lobe, becoming narrower and rounded at its posterior end, leaving the suture narrowly, and a small scutellar triangle, black. Head sparsely and finely punctate. Prothorax varying from slightly shorter to slightly longer than wide, sides feebly arcuate and subparallel in more than basal half, gradually convergent anteriorly; surface finely sparsely punctate on the disk, with a narrow impunctate median line, sides more coarsely and quite closely punctate. Elytra suboblong, moderately narrowed behind, a little more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than wide, and from  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  longer than the thorax; striæ unimpressed, composed of rather fine punctures, which become sub-obsolete at apex; intervals flat and sensibly smooth. Dimensions—(type) 3.6x1.75 mm.; smallest specimen 3.2x1.5 mm.; largest specimen 4.15x1.95 mm.

*Type:* No. 2427, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee, July 1, 1921, at **Pond Island Bay, Angel de la Guarda Island**. 8 paratypes, Puerto Refugio, Angel de la Guarda Island, May 1, 1921.

This species must be closely allied to *subtilis* Horn, but a specimen sent to Mr. Liebeck of Philadelphia for comparison with the Horn type was reported as distinct therefrom

in his judgment, being less elongate, with much more densely pubescent thorax and less oblique elytral vittæ, leaving a much smaller scutellar triangle.

#### 6. *Euryscopa subnigra* Schaeffer

San Marcos Island, May 12; San José Island, May 28-29, June 10; Carmen Island (Puerto Ballandra), May 21; Marquer Bay, May 23. Eight Examples.

The Carmen Island specimens lack the small red spot beneath the humeral umbo, but as this varies in development in those that have it, its absence appears not to be significant.

#### 7. *Babia quadriguttata pulla* Lacordaire

Guaymas, Sonora, April 19; nine examples.

#### 8. *Babia humeralis* Fabricius

Montserrat Island, May 25; San José Island (Amortajada Bay) May 28-29; Conception Bay, Lower California, June 17. Nine examples.

#### 9. *Saxinis microstriga* Fall, new species

Of about the same size and nearly as stout as *sonorensis*; black, with distinct dark green or blue green lustre, elytra with red humeral spot precisely as in *omogera*; entire surface minutely alutaceous yet moderately shining.

Head rather sparsely finely punctate, punctures longitudinally coalescent only near the eyes. Prothorax gradually broadly arcuately convergent from the base, nearly evenly finely punctate throughout, the punctures separated by one to two times their diameters, becoming noticeably larger and closer only near the side margins; interspaces with extremely minute punctules on a strigoso—alutaceous ground. Elytra slightly more than twice as long as the prothorax and  $\frac{1}{4}$  longer than wide, sides nearly parallel in the female, a little convergent behind in the male; striæ of moderate punctures regular and feebly impressed laterally, scarcely impressed and much confused in about the inner third; interspaces with single rows of small punctures; scutellum sparsely punctured, chiefly in two irregular longitudinal rows. Body beneath rather densely clothed with short, ashy, appressed hairs. Length 5-6 mm.; width 2.8-3.4 mm.

Described from five examples—

Type ♀ from Santa Rita Mts., Arizona, in my own collection, and four paratypes (1 ♂, 3 ♀s) from Guaymas, Sonora, April 15; San Pedro Bay near Guaymas, July 7.

Except that the Mexican specimens are a little larger, I am unable to detect any difference between them and the Arizona type. This species runs to *omogera* in Schaeffer's table, but the five examples before me differ constantly from both eastern and Arizona specimens of *omogera* by the peculiar minute longitudinal strigosity of the thorax. In *omogera* the thorax is merely very finely punctulate between the larger punctures.

#### 10. *Saxinis inæqualis* Fall, new species

Not very robust; head and thorax shining blue green, glabrous; elytra black with faint bronzy green lustre, surface shining and with short, sparse, semierect whitish pubescence; there is an inwardly quadrate red humeral spot, which involves the entire epipleural lobe, and attains the middle of the elytron in a transverse scuse. Head finely not closely punctate, intervals polished. Thorax about  $\frac{3}{4}$  wider than long, sides broadly arcuate and gradually, not very strongly, converging from the base; surface sparsely finely punctate at middle, very much more coarsely and closely so near the lateral margins; intervals extremely minutely very feebly punctulate, strongly shining. Elytra twice as long as the prothorax, barely  $\frac{3}{4}$  as wide as long, fairly regularly punctate striate, the striæ feebly impressed, intervals with irregular punctures, which are nearly as strong as those of the striæ. Body beneath densely ashy pubescent as usual. Length 4.3 mm.; width 2.25 mm.

*Type:* No. 2428, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee, April 15, 1921, at Guaymas, Sonora.

The glabrous thorax and sparsely pubescent elytra ally this species to *subpubescens* Schf. It is considerably less robust than the latter, which is much more coarsely punctate throughout and with duller surface lustre. This species must approach more closely the Mexican *hirtipennis*, but the latter is said to be of broad flattened shape, and to have the sides of the thorax strongly rounded and the anterior angles produced into a blunt point.

11. *Saxinis vestiaria* Fall, new species

Moderately robust, dull black, faintly greenish, elytra with a red humeral spot involving the epipleural lobe and extending to just within the humeral umbo; rather conspicuously clothed, except the head, with short recumbent cinereous pubescence. Head moderately punctate, punctures not coalescent except near the upper margins of the eyes. Thorax as wide as the elytra at base, sides either subparallel basally, or just perceptibly converging forward in basal half, more strongly so in front; punctuation rather fine, not dense, the punctures separated at the middle by rather more, and at sides by a little less, than their own diameters. Elytra less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than wide, feebly to scarcely narrowed behind, surface very densely, confusedly, subrugosely punctate throughout, the punctured striæ scarcely detectable at any part; scutellum less closely punctate. Body beneath densely cinereo-pubescent. Length 5-6 mm.; width 2.75-3.2 mm.

*Type:* No. 2429, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee, April 15; 1921, at **Guaymas, Sonora.**

Sonora, April 15. This species is much more conspicuously pubescent than either *subpubescens* or *knausi*. In form it is rather less stout than the former, but more robust than the latter. It differs from both by the very dense rugose punctuation of the elytra, with barely a trace of the usual punctured striæ. The Mexican *hirtipennis* is said to be metallic greenish blue with shining thorax, and the elytra distinctly punctate striate.

12. *Chlamys mimnonius* Lacordaire

Guaymas, Sonora, April 9, one example.

13. *Chlamys prosternalis* Schaeffer

Guaymas, Sonora, April 9; one example.

The carina of the metascutellum is very acute throughout, becoming broader and flattened only at the extreme base. Schaeffer, in his description, says "broad at base and sharply carinate behind."

14. *Exema conspersa* Mannerheim

Guaymas, Sonora, April 11; two examples.

15. *Pachybrachys wickhami* Bowditch

Angeles Bay, Lower California, June 25; a single example.

16. *Pachybrachys xanti* Crotch

San Marcos Island, May 12 and June 19; Escondido Bay, Lower California, May 24; three examples.

17. *Pachybrachys* sp.

A single female specimen from Mulegé, Lower California, May 15, resembles *diversus* Fall rather strongly and may belong to that variable species, which is hitherto known to me from Illinois to New Mexico. In any case it cannot properly be described without the male.

18. *Pachybrachys xanthochrous* Fall, new species

Of rather small size, rufotestaceous throughout, without trace of spots or markings at any part, the head and thorax of slightly darker tint than the elytra, surface minutely alutaceous. Head not densely punctate, ocular lines feebly indicated close to the eyes, the latter separated by about  $\frac{4}{5}$  the length of the basal antennal joint in the male, and by the length of this joint in the female. Antennæ ( $\delta$ ) reaching nearly the middle of the elytra, the 10th joint a little more than twice as long as wide, outer joints dusky at tips. Prothorax ( $\delta$ )  $\frac{1}{4}$  wider than long, sides broadly arcuate throughout, moderately converging apically, surface closely strongly punctate over the greater portion of the disk a little more sparsely and unevenly so at middle, side margins narrowly smooth. Elytra confusedly punctate in a rather small basosutural area, elsewhere with distinct well impressed striæ, of which the fifth and sixth are somewhat confused at middle; eighth with the usual subbasal dislocation; marginal interspace impunctate. Front claws of male moderately enlarged, in the female visibly so. Length ( $\delta$  type), 2.8 mm.; width 1.4 mm. The female allotype is slightly larger and stouter as usual.

*Type:* Male, No. 2430, and *allotype*, female, No. 2431, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee, April 10, 1921, at Guaymas, Sonora.

This species must be referred to section B of my Revision, and there runs to *longus*. The entire absence of spots will,

if constant, distinguish it from *longus*, in which the form is a little more slender, the color a paler yellow, the punctures and striae brownish, the standard spots faintly indicated.

### 19. *Pachybrachys alacris* Fall

Agua Verde, Lower California, May 26, a single example. Originally described from Arizona; only females are known thus far.

### 20. *Pachybrachys indifferens* Fall, new species

Dull yellow, distinctly alutaceous and scarcely shining, punctures and striae brown, the female with small standard spots on the elytra, these lacking in the male; head and thorax in both sexes with standard markings, faint in the male, more distinct in the female. Head sparsely irregularly brown punctate; ocular lines fine, close to the eyes; eyes separated by a little less ( $\delta$ ), or a little more ( $\varphi$ ), than the length of the basal antennal joint. Antennae fully attaining the middle of the elytra ( $\delta$ ), somewhat shorter ( $\varphi$ ), outer joints more or less dusky apically. Prothorax moderately transverse ( $\delta$ ), more strongly so ( $\varphi$ ), sides strongly arcuate, base but little wider than the apex; punctures close in the darker areas, sparser elsewhere; margin very narrowly and imperfectly smooth. Elytra parallel, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  longer than wide, punctures confused in a rather long baso-sutural area which extends to behind the shield; striae elsewhere nearly regular, except for the interruption or break in the fifth and sixth at about the middle; marginal interspace impunctate. Pygidium blackish brown with oblique yellow spots confluent at apex. Body beneath picous, with apex of last ventral and small spots at sides of the segments, pale. Legs yellow, with femoral and tibial rings of darker shade, more pronounced in the female. Anterior claws of male a little enlarged. Length 2.5-3.1 mm.; width 1.4-1.75 mm.

*Type:* Male, No. 2432, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee, April 8, 1921, at **Guaymas, Sonora**. *Allotype*, No. 2433, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee, April 19, 1921, on San Esteban Island. Paratype, one male collected at Guaymas, April 9, 1921.

Closely allied to *P. alacris* Fall, but distinct by the more strongly rounded sides of the thorax, which is also less narrowed in front.



### 21. *Pachybrachys peninsularis* Fall ?

Guaymas, Sonora, April 11; one example. The single example being a female, and the only previously known specimens being males, the identity cannot positively be asserted, although the general characters are fairly in accord. Exception should be made of the tenth antennal joint, which in *peninsularis* is five times, and here only three times as long as wide; quite possibly a sexual difference. The size—4.5 mm.—is also considerably larger than that given for the known males (3.-3.75 mm.).

### 22. *Pachybrachys nubilus* Bowditch

San Francisquito Bay, Lower California, May 10; Agua Verde, Lower California, May 26; San Marcos Island, June 19. Four examples, all females.

### 23. *Pachybrachys* sp.

Ceralbo Island, June 7; a single male specimen. Very close to the preceding species, differing in the somewhat more narrowly separated eyes, the lack of any trace of elytral spots, and the almost total obliteration of markings on head and thorax. The differences, however, are so small that I am unwilling to found a new species on the unique.

### 24. *Cryptocephalus* sp.

A single specimen collected at Guaymas, Sonora, April 10. It is closely related to our *leucomelas* and *castaneus*, but I think not referable to either. It is not like any species figured in the *Biologia*, but I am unable to satisfy myself that it has not been described from Mexico.

### 25. *Diachus auratus* Fabricius

San Marcos Island, May 12; a single example.

26. *Colaspis brunnea* Fabricius

Eight examples taken at Mulegé, Lower California, are undoubtedly identical with Arizona specimens in our collections thus identified by Horn. I somewhat doubt the correctness of this determination, but am unwilling at this time to say more because of unfamiliarity with the Mexican species.

27. *Metachroma insulare* Fall, new species

Moderately elongate, form nearly as in *ænicolle* but with the elytra relatively a little longer. Head, antennæ and legs rufotestaceous, elytra with a broad black discal area which reaches the base narrowly just within the humeral umbones and along the suture, the margins otherwise dull rufous throughout, and with a short narrow rufous vitta from the base to about the middle on either side of the suture; surface throughout polished and strongly shining. Head distinctly but rather sparsely and finely punctate, vertex with a short longitudinal impressed line, supra-orbital groove not extending upon the front; clypeus more deeply narrowly emarginate than usual. Prothorax not quite  $\frac{1}{3}$  wider than long, sides strongly evenly rounded, base and apex subequal, front angles slightly auriculate, hind angles very obtuse but defined; surface numerously but not densely punctate, the punctures coarser than on the head, narrowly smoother along the margins. Elytra less than  $\frac{1}{6}$  wider than the thorax, and twice as long; about  $\frac{1}{4}$  longer than wide; punctate striate, the two short striæ external to the seventh confused; stria punctures rather coarse at base, becoming gradually very fine at apex; intervals nearly flat, extremely sparsely, minutely, irregularly punctulate, the punctures scarcely visible except under high power. Propleura smooth; metasternum with some coarse punctures at sides, the median parts not visible; abdomen sparsely punctate and pubescent. Legs rather stout, hind femora with a very small acute tooth beneath, one-third from the knee. Length 3.9 mm.; width 1.9 mm.

Described from a single specimen, sex unknown.

*Type:* No. 2434, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee, July 1, 1921, at Pond Island Bay, Angel de la Guarda Island.

This species runs to *longulum* in Horn's table, and falls naturally between that species and *ænicolle*. It is a little more elongate than the former and less so than the latter. It differs moreover from *ænicolle* by the entire lack of metallic lustre, the much less densely punctured head, and the smooth

propleura. From *longulum* it may be separated by the much less coarsely punctured elytral striæ, which are not visibly impressed, and by the punctate metasternum.

#### 28. *Monoxia obtusa* Le Conte

Doubtfully under this name I include a series of 45 specimens from the following localities: San Esteban Island, April 19; Isla Raza, April 21; Isla Partida, April 22 and July 2; Mejia Island, April 30; Angeles Bay, Lower California, May 4-5; San Lorenzo Island, May 9; North San Lorenzo Island, June 24; Ildefonso Island, May 17; San Francisco Island, May 30; Ceralbo Island, June 7. Specimens from Isla Raza bear labels "ex Atriplex."

In the series of specimens before me there is considerable variation in size as well as in the extent of maculation of the elytra. Certain examples, in which the spots are almost or quite wanting, closely resemble typical *obtusus*; others, among those with the small spots well defined would pass readily for *debilis*. Horn, in the latest paper on *Monoxia*, unites *obtusus* and *debilis*, and whether rightly or wrongly so I am quite unable at present to separate the material at hand into definable species. In fact, after removing the readily recognizable *puncticollis* and *sordida* the remaining aggregate of our described and undescribed *Monoxias* constitutes an almost unsolvable puzzle so far as the delimitation of species is concerned.

#### 29. *Monoxia sordida* Le Conte

A considerable series of this common species of our southwestern border States was submitted, the following localities being represented. Gonzales Bay, Lower California, April 29; Loreta, Lower California, May 19-20; Agua Verde, Lower California, May 26; San José Island, May 29; Ceralbo Island, June 7; Escondido Bay, Lower California, June 14; Concepcion Bay, Lower California, June 18; nineteen specimens altogether.

#### 30. *Diabrotica balteata* Le Conte

Guaymas, Sonora, April 8-11; three examples.

31. *Diabrotica duodecimpunctata* Fabricius

Mulegé, Lower California, May 15; one example.

32. *Diabrotica trivitata* Mannerheim

San Pedro Martir Island, April 18; Angel de la Guarda Island (Pond Island Bay), June 30; sixteen examples.

33. *Scelolyperus flaviceps* Horn.

San Pedro Bay, near Guaymas, Sonora, July 7; one specimen.

This agrees nearly with specimens from Arizona, but the under surface is more or less pale, mixed with piceous (possibly immature), and the punctures of the elytra are a little stronger and less fine.

**Blepharonycha** Fall, new genus

Form broadly oval, somewhat oblong, convex, glabrous. Head moderate; eyes obliquely vertical, separated above by a little more than their own length; front nearly vertical, tubercles feeble, flat, narrowly separated; clypeus truncate; labrum transverse, arcuate in front; palpi slender, nearly as in *Blepharida*. Antennæ fully  $\frac{4}{5}$  as long as the body, basal joint arcuate clavate, nearly as long as the next two; second short, as wide as long; third twice as long as the second, cylindrical with the apex a little expanded, rather more than twice as long as wide; fourth and fifth equal to the third, following joints gradually shorter, the tenth about  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than wide; eleventh longer and pointed at apex, the narrowed apical portion simulating a small twelfth joint, but apparently not movable. Thorax strongly transverse; base evenly arcuate, finely margined; no trace of antebasal groove or impression; front angles prominent as in *Blepharida*. Elytra oblong oval, widest at middle, closely punctate, the punctures irregularly serial in arrangement. Prosterum rather widely separating the coxæ, coxal cavities open behind. Mesosternum oblique in front, intercoxal process as wide as that of the prosternum. Ventral sutures fine, the first and last segments more elongate. Legs rather stout, posterior femora moderately inflated, tibiæ gradually broader to apex, each with a short terminal spur; middle and hind tibiæ obliquely truncate posteriorly at apex, the truncate area distinctly grooved, and limited above by a well marked angulation; tarsi stout, first two joints triangular, the last slender with bifid claws.

The structure of the tibiæ and tarsi is essentially the same as in *Blepharida*, with which this interesting species agrees

nearly in some other characters. In fact it answers so well in size, form and color the description of *Blepharida atripennis* Horn from the same geographical region that it seemed almost certain at first sight that this was the species in hand. On closer examination however the front coxal cavities were found to be open behind rather than closed as in *Blepharida*, the mesosternum is oblique in front (vertical in *Blepharida*) and the second antennal joint is relatively much shorter, comparison in these respects being made with *B. rhois*. To make sure that the insect in hand was not *B. atripennis*, it was returned to the California Academy for comparison with Horn's type. Mr. J. O. Martin, who kindly made the comparison, assures me that the coxæ cavities are close in *atripennis*, and that several other differences are obvious when the two insects are placed side by side.

The open coxal cavities of course exclude the present species from *Blepharida*, and the bifid claws exclude it from every other Halticidæ genus of our own fauna. Certain Mexican Halticidæ genera have the claws bifid, but none of them, judging from the figures in the *Biologia* have a facies at all similar to the insect in hand, except perhaps *Plectrotreta*, in which the hind tibiæ alone are said to be armed with a terminal spur, and the pronotum has an antebasal groove.

Reference to Chapuis' table of groups (*Lacordaire, Genera*, XI, p. 20) shows that our species runs to his *Diamphidiites*, in which he includes the single genus *Diamphidia*, all the known species of which are from South Africa. These, according to the group characters used by Chapuis, have the antennæ either flabellate or serrate, and are said to be aberrant forms, intermediate between *Galerucides* and *Halticidæ*. There seems therefore to be no other course than to erect a new genus for our present species, which after the generic diagnosis given above needs only a brief description.

Type. *Blepharonycha melanoptera* Fall.

#### 34. *Blepharonycha melanoptera* Fall, new species

Form robust, oblong oval; head, prothorax, scutellum and femora, yellow; antennæ black, the basal joint yellow with a black stripe above; elytra, tibiæ and tarsi black. Head shining, with a few minute punctures; prothorax twice as wide as long, base and apex nearly equal, sides evenly

rather strongly rounded, hind angles very obtuse, front angles dentiform with a small sinuation externally; surface smooth and polished, with a few very small and remote punctures; disk with a punctiform impression each side of the middle at about the lateral fourth, which may or may not be normal.

Elytra a little wider than the thorax, 3/10 longer than wide, sides broadly arcuate, apex obtusely rounded; surface finely alutaceous, scarcely shining, closely punctate in approximate more or less irregular rows. Prothorax beneath smooth; metasternum smooth at sides, coarsely punctate at middle; ventral segments nearly smooth, shining, finely sparsely pubescent. Legs stout, hind thighs not quite half as wide as long. Length 5.8 mm.; width 3.4 mm.

Described from a single example, sex unknown, taken at San Carlos Bay, Sonora, July 9, 1921.

*Type:* No. 2435, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by E. P. Van Duzee, July 9, 1921, at San Carlos Bay, near Guaymas, Sonora.

### 35. *Haltica nitidiventris* Fall

Esperitu Santo Island, June 9; one specimen. Except for its somewhat larger size, this agrees in all essentials with the unique type specimen in my collection, which was described from El Taste in the nearby Cape Region of Baja California.

### 36. *Systema tæniata* Say. var.

Mulegé, Lower California, May 15; five examples. This is one of the numerous forms so common in our southwestern border States, all of which were considered by Horn as variants of *tæniata* Say. The form before me is entirely pallid except for a faint darker sutural stripe, is sparsely lightly punctate, and shining throughout as if varnished. I have a series of similar specimens ranging from El Paso, Texas, to Kern Co., California. None of the names thrown into synonymy by Horn apply well to this form.

### 37. *Longitarsus livens* Le Conte

Las Animas Bay, Lower California, May 8; Mulegé, Lower California, May 15; Loreto, Lower California, May 20; sixteen specimens.

38. *Glyptina cerina* Le Conte

Angel de la Guarda Island (Palm Cañon) May 3; San Carlos Bay, (near Guaymas) Sonora, July 9; two examples.

39. *Phyllotreta albionica* Le Conte

La Paz, Lower California, June 3; two examples.

40. *Charistena ariadne* Newman

Mulegé, Lower California, May 15; one example. This species was recorded from the Cape region (San José del Cabo) by Horn in his paper on the Coleoptera of Baja California in 1894. The single example before me differs a little from eastern specimens in my collection by the more sparsely punctate thorax and less elevated elytral costæ, but is probably specifically the same.

41. *Brachycoryna pumila* Boheman

Guaymas, Sonora, April 11; one example.

42. *Stenopodius flavidus* Horn.

San Francisco Island, May 30; five examples.

43. *Gratiana pallidula* Boheman

San Esteban Island, April 19; one example.

**Errata for Proceedings, Vol. XVI, No. 13.**

Page 382, line 12, for Lac. read Lec.

Page 385, line 17, for scuse read sense.

Page 386, line 25, for *mimnonius* read *memnonius*.

Page 386, change line 28 to read Guaymas, April 10, and San Pedro Bay, July 7, Sonora; two examples.

Page 392, line 3, for *trivitata* read *trivittata*.

Page 393, line 13, for coxae read coxal, and for close read closed.